

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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*Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed C: A. CUTTER, Boston Athenæum, Boston, Mass.*

WE reprint in this number from the *Critic* another of those complaints in which the New Yorkers show their gratitude to the Astors for giving them a building which is an ornament to the city and a couple of hundred thousand valuable books open to their free use a third of every day, except the day of rest. These complaints have been common enough and have all harped upon the same string—that a library which did not allow its books to be taken out of the building was opened only at hours when nine tenths of the citizens could not come to the building. The latest critic has ingeniously found a new grievance—that good (or as he would say bad) stands in the way of better. We do not think so. The libraries of private munificence—the Lenox and the Astor—may not be all that could be desired, but the library of public taxation, bringing a new element of corruption into politics and controlled by bosses, is not a spectacle to which any friend of American libraries can look forward with pleasure. There is much more of hope for students from the gradual improvement of the administration of the Astor—as shown in the late lengthening of the time of access by two hours, to be followed no doubt sooner or later by some arrangement by which books ordered during the day can be read in the evening in a room set apart for the purpose—and for the populace from the efforts of private benevolence directed exclusively, honestly, and wisely to this very end. The New York Free Public Library is a child now, but such admirable work as it has done with its small resources will certainly before long bring it all the means it needs for doing all that can be done.

## United Kingdom Association.

### FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

MR. ERNEST C. THOMAS, the editor of the Monthly Notes, read an abstract of Prof. K: Dziatzko's article on the Library and Reading Room of the British Museum. Prof. Dziatzko has charge of the University Library at Breslau (350,000 volumes, 250,000 pm. and dissertations, 4000 mss.) He is, therefore, an experienced critic, and he has taken pains to inform himself with regard to the Museum. He first remarks on the roughness of the classification, but says that this is of little account where the readers have no access to the shelves, and can have any desired volume brought to them. But if there is no shelf classification there should be a subject catalogue. The alphabetical catalogue he praises, but says that it ceases to be a reliable guide as soon as we come to the titles of anonymous books or of collective works. Then it exhibits the defects which are common to English bibliography generally, namely, the intrusion of "subject" standpoints into the alphabetical arrangement, the unnecessary and aimless sacrifice of the principle of form to that of matter. Examples are the headings "Periodical publications," "Learned societies," "Ephemerides."

Prof. Dziatzko then praises the administration in three points: (1) The constant effort to make the treasures of the Museum fully and conveniently available, a desire exemplified lately by extending the hours of access through the use of the electric light in the reading room. (2) The great security and order with which the use of this great number of books and mss. is carried on. In the eight weeks in which he worked at the Museum not a single one of all the many books and mss. he asked for was reported as not to be found or at the binder's. Often the books he wanted were in

use by other readers; but that this was not a mere empty formula to cover a careless search was shown by the fact that soon the book was brought to him. (3) The thoroughly practical and consistent character of the arrangements as a whole.

He then instances four matters in which he thinks there is room for improvement: (1) There should be a subject catalogue. The printed bibliographical helps in the reading-room, of which a special catalogue has been lately prepared by Mr. Porter, obviously cannot give the reader ready and complete information as to the books upon his special subject that exist in literature generally or in the British Museum in particular. He deprecates the printing of the alphabetical catalogue as expensive beyond all likely good results, and would prefer sectional subject catalogues, which he thinks would sell well. (2) Periodical literature is not accessible to readers until the end of a completed year or volume. He suggests the plan [in use, we believe, in all American libraries, large or small] of having the separate parts of the periodicals arranged in compartments somewhere near the reading-room, and provided with provisional press marks corresponding with a provisional catalogue in the reading-room, so that readers would be able to call for these parts and numbers as they call for books. (3) New books take a very long time to go through all the necessary stages of preparation for use. In 1878, for instance, he asked for the *Proceedings of the Vienna Academy of 1876 and 1877*, and was told that 1874 was the "last available"! (4) The 20,000 select volumes in the reading-room are entirely out of date from a literary or a scientific standpoint. And the Museum itself exhibits many gaps in later literature, at least in the department of classical philology. This Prof. Dziatzko traces to the principle which was deliberately followed by the late Principal Librarian, Mr. Winter Jones, in accordance with which he favored devotion to library routine rather than to special studies in the officers of the Printed Book Department.

[If under Mr. Jones the cataloguing was three years behindhand, as would appear from the experience of Prof. Dziatzko, it is no wonder that the Principal Librarian favored devotion to library routine. With encouragement of private studies the cataloguing would run the risk of becoming in time a generation behindhand.]

#### MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

By resolution hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long career were offered to Mr. Nicholson on occasion of his election to the librarianship of the Bodleian.

MR. ALFRED COTGREAVE exhibited an ingenious contrivance which he has recently invented for the purpose of taking down books from upper shelves without the use of a ladder.

A LETTER from Prof. Dziatzko was read, suggesting that readers at the Museum be required to fill up in duplicate the forms of application

for books. The forms should be so prepared that the upper part should serve as the receipt, while the lower part should be the counterfoil. The two parts would be separated: the receipt would be returned to the reader on handing back his book, while the counterfoil would be retained by the officers, and dealt with as they now deal with the entries which they make themselves. The counterfoils, so long as the corresponding books remained in the readers' hands, would be kept in alphabetical order. On the books being returned this would be noted on the corresponding counterfoils, and they might then be preserved in one long alphabetical series, or might be arranged according to press-marks, and thus important materials would be secured for the history of the use of individual books or of whole classes of books. The additional trouble thus imposed upon the reader, who might on the average have five additional titles to write per diem, would not be serious, while the relief to the administration would be considerable." Mr. B. R. Wheatley asked why the present single application for books could not be used as suggested.

Mr. H. Stevens acknowledged the general fairness of Prof. Dziatzko's criticisms, but thought that they showed a want of acquaintance with the present practice at the Museum, and the habits and needs of London.

1. *Systematic Arrangement.* "The German systematic arrangement implies, in practice, free access to the alcoves or classes by a few learned or privileged readers, who have no good and comprehensive catalogue to run to, as the readers have in London. They almost help themselves to what they can find, when their strictly systematic arrangements are not defeated by books lent, or carried off, or lost by being placed out of their proper class because attached inseparably to other books. In the British Museum, with its 450 readers a day and its 1,250,000 of old and new books, from the earliest to the latest, from every nation and in every language; with its current 'works in progress' from all parts of the world, costing nearly £5000 a year, exclusive of binding and cataloguing; with its upward of 3,000,000 of titles (including abundant cross-references), arranged in nearly 3000 folio volumes of the Alphabetical catalogue, freely accessible to every reader; with innumerable bibliographical helps at the reader's elbow, and with 20,000 selected books of reference surrounding him open to freedom of touch; the whole open 9 hours a day in summer and 11 in winter, with above 40 attendants to bring, carry, explain and guide; and, above all, with a superintendent, able, learned, patient and question-proof, at his back; I say, with all these in the British Museum, the adoption of the German 'strictly systematic' arrangement of the books on the shelves would probably result in 'strictly systematic' confusion. Were the contents of the library of the British Museum to be classified, the very class 'Miscellaneous,' that always defies classification, would exceed in bulk and

importance the whole library of the University of Breslau. Therefore let it alone I pray, and let it grow in its natural proportions. No library in the world is better arranged for its purposes, and no library is more securely kept or more easily and abundantly used. It is universal in its gatherings, and liberality itself in its workings. The Museum arrangement, rough and ready as it is, suits English purposes, and should not be inconsiderately tampered with."

2. *Subject catalogue.* "The difficulty in the way of an immediate preparation of a trustworthy subject catalogue of the library of the British Museum amounts, at present, to impossibility. It would require an enormous outlay of money, and a new staff of experts to proceed while the present staff of cataloguers is completing the Alphabetical catalogue of the entire library, incorporating the numerous accessions of the past thirty years to date. The magnitude of the work is such as to preclude any one man's ability to shuffle the titles into subjects without referring to about every third book; while if ten experts were to superintend the systematizing, probably many books would fall under as many subjects as there were experts sorting them. But when the great Alphabetical catalogue is completed, all the side catalogues incorporated, with the accessions brought up to date, and the numerous long subject headings indexed, and the present staff of efficient and experienced cataloguers partially liberated; and, above all, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a spare £100,000 for such a Subject catalogue, then, and not till then, may one expect Professor Dziatzko's bibliographical millennium to commence, when readers in the Museum will sit down before such a catalogue, and regard it as the royal road to study. Meanwhile let the present alphabetical catalogue be completed, and let us then see if, with all its as yet unappreciated conveniences, with the numerous aids in progress and in contemplation added, it do not substantially and in effect supersede the coming Subject catalogue."

3. *Alphabetical catalogue.* "The Museum catalogue approaches almost near enough to the form of a dictionary to render it in many respects better than a systematic catalogue. Wherein it falls short in special subjects, classed catalogues and bibliographical aids are provided. Its chief merits, I am disposed to contend, are the many 'subject standpoints' or special headings 'intruded' into the alphabet. These, as far as they go, amount to the best kind of classed catalogues, for they are special, and indicate what (and all of what) may be found in the Museum. For instance, under the heading Bibles are arranged in chronological order, under alphabetical sub-headings of languages, all the Bibles and parts thereof in the library. No other collection is so large or so well catalogued. There are above 160,000 titles, filling 21 folio volumes, with an index volume. Liturgies in all languages and services fill 15 volume, including the index. Other extensive headings are Catalogues in 9 volumes, England in 17,

France in 18, Germany in 2, Great Britain in 7, Great Britain and Ireland in 16 volumes. Biography amounts to more than a Subject catalogue: it amounts almost to the bibliography of every great personage.

"To verify this statement one needs only to turn to the 'headings' in the Museum much-abused Alphabetical catalogue, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Suetonius, and all other classic authors, to Mahomet, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, Arouet de Voltaire, Goethe, Longfellow, Mrs. Stowe, and hundreds of other well-known authors, ancient, mediæval, and modern, to find a remarkably full bibliography of each, better far than in any other general catalogue in existence. When the King of Prussia was about to publish the "Life and works of Frederick the Great," an application to Mr. Panizzi readily brought out the remarkable bibliography of the Great Prussian, which proved a triumph for his alphabetical catalogue. He had only to transcribe the main titles and cross-references under FREDERICK, and again by aid of the numerous cross-references look out and copy the main titles of his editors, sub-editors, translators, critics, commentators, &c. &c., and the work was done. Another remarkable instance of the thoroughness of the Museum catalogue was in the application by the late Emperor Napoleon to Mr. Panizzi for a complete transcript of the bibliography of Cæsar. Almost every book and edition of and about Cæsar and his works was found under that single heading. A second triumph for Mr. Panizzi and the over-loading cross-references and 'subject standpoints' 'intruded' into the Museum Alphabetical catalogue! If any student desires to avail himself of bibliographical short cuts made to hand for his investigations, let him consult the Museum catalogues under Luther, Colenso, Essays and Reviews, Jews, Jesuits, Benedictines, Franciscans, Freemasons, the several States of the American Union, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, London, Paris, Rome, Rome (Church of), the names of the great discoverers and voyagers, such as Columbus, Vespucci, &c.; he will most likely find himself both anticipated and instructed by this 'intrusion' of the thousands of 'subject standpoints' which the Professor is pleased to call the 'defects' which are peculiar to English bibliography generally." When I add that nearly all these long headings or collections are well indexed, I am repeating simply what every reader ought to know. It is true the Museum Alphabet does not reach all subjects, outside of persons and biography, nor does it meddle with books not in the library, but searchers are provided with the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, Poole's Index, and thousands of special bibliographical tools requiring only a moderate share of brains to make them available."

4. *Periodical publications.* "The largest collection of periodical publications in the world, under whatever name issued—reviews, magazines, monthlies, weeklies, annuals, quarterlies, journals, Zeitschriften, etc. etc., in all lan-

guages, dates, countries, etc.—are collected in their main titles (which are bibliographically very full) under the single heading Periodical publications, and arranged alphabetically under the names of the towns or cities where published, the said towns also arranged alphabetically. For instance to find the *Quarterly review* one has to look under Q under London. This class, Periodical publications, placed in P in the alphabet, fills 50 folio volumes, 38 in the alphabet of places and 12 of index. Every periodical is arranged in the grand alphabet as a cross-reference, under its proper name and place, referring the reader to Periodical publications. In the index the whole of the titles in brief are arranged in one alphabet, each referring to the volume and page where is recorded the main title. Each title is therefore entered three times, so that he who reads may run to the catalogue and consult it readily. No catalogue of periodicals is so perfect as this, and no collection is so comprehensive."

"What has been said of the heading Periodical Publications may, *mutatis mutandis*, be also said of the heading ACADEMIES, (32 volumes, with 5 volumes more of the index). Besides the index there is, in the general alphabet, a cross-reference under the official or chartered name of the society. I know of no arrangement elsewhere comparable to this. Almost the same may be said of the heading EPHEMERIDES (8 volumes)."

5. *Printing the catalogues.* "The first two of the Museum schemes for continuing the catalogue and reducing the bulk of it by printing, seems to be a step in the right direction, and giving satisfaction. The work is rapidly progressing. As to the matured, perfected, and ordered scheme of publishing a complete catalogue of all English books in the library down to 1640, in three or four demy 8vo volumes, I can call to mind no projected bibliographical work of half so much importance. All America stands on tiptoe for it, and Canada, Australasia, and other English-speaking quarters of the world will give it welcome. The terminal point, 1640, is well chosen to cover the early printing, early English history and voyages, Bibles in all translations, Liturgies and many other points that can better terminate at 1640 than any other date, prior to the great avalanche of pamphlets in the time of the Long Parliament."

6. *Works in progress and newest foreign books.* "The Professor complains that the supply is occasionally defective, and in some cases is considerably behind time. There is no doubt some truth in this, if we say only occasionally, but less now than four or five years ago. The fault lies partly in the old system of permitting readers generally to use only completed volumes of works published in parts or numbers; partly in the fact that they cannot always be promptly passed and paid for (for no books can be used until paid for); and partly in the agents (I speak from personal experience). The Parliamentary grant for the pur-

chase of books, exclusive of copyright and binding, is only £10,000 a year, which sum is generally exhausted in nine or ten months. This shows the activity of the purchase department, and the rapidity of accessions, cataloguing, binding, and placing. Librarians who spend from £200 to £500 can hardly judge of the operation of laying out £10,000 a year, and disposing from day to day of the accessions. In this rapid labor it is not to be wondered at that occasionally stitches are dropped. But when the catalogues are completed to date, and the facilities for examining, passing, paying for, and cataloguing are increased, these faults will, of course, diminish. They are well known to the officers, and great efforts are being made to remedy them as speedily as possible."

7. *Revision of the "Reference Library" of 20,000 volumes.* This revision is constantly going on. New works are substituted for old at the rate of from 100 to 800 annually. Mr. Stevens replies to some of the Professor's particular objections.

8. *Bibliographical helps.* Mr. Stevens merely asserts their usefulness.

9. *The reading-room.* "A supplemental Reading-room for newspapers, periodicals, etc., is intended to be built, and a new select library of some 40,000 volumes brought together in the galleries of the Reading-room for use of readers by electric light, or after the rest of the library is closed, with a printed catalogue thereof. This newspaper reading-room is partly intended to relieve the great circular room. About 100 volumes of newspapers, old and new, are called for daily, and being generally large volumes, will no doubt greatly relieve the pressure. It is not unlikely also that certain selected periodicals, translations, and other works in progress, in parts, will be available here immediately on their receipt, instead of waiting till volumes are completed and bound."

10. *Call-slips.* "The Professor's new scheme for statistics and record, strikes me as clumsy in comparison with the compact and methodical Registers which record every book sent to the Reading-room since 1845, the press-mark, the name of the reader, the name of the book, the date of delivery, the name of the attendant who brought it, and the date of the return of the book to the shelves. No safeguard so perfect as this."

11. *Mr. Winter Jones.* "Mr. Jones was by no means a man of mere routine, and always encouraged the prosecution of special studies among the members of his staff."

12. *Absence of the Museum officials from this discussion.* This had been commented upon. Mr. Stevens approves of their reluctance to discuss their own achievements.

Mr. Stevens then moved a resolution that Prof. Dziatzko's objections are, the principal part of them, not well founded in fact; but on Mr. Thomas's objection the discussion was adjourned.

## APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

A letter was read from Prof. Dziatzko answering Mr. Stevens's criticisms one by one, and showing, he asserts, that very little turns out to be well founded; strictly speaking, only one point, that cross-references are made for periodical literature in the main catalogue. In regard to the delay in procuring continuations and new works he makes the remark that not only the amount spent for book-purchases should have been compared with German libraries, but also the number of officials employed.

In regards to periodicals he says: "When I described as defective the way in which works without particular authors are alphabetically entered in the Museum Catalogue, and adduced Periodical publications as an illustration, I was dealing with the question, under what catchword works such as 'Geographisches Jahrbuch,' 'Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie,' 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' etc., and also non-periodical works, such as Pauly's 'Real-Encyclopädie,' can best be arranged in an alphabetical catalogue, and can most surely be found by those persons—and it is only for such persons that an alphabetical catalogue is principally intended—who are already acquainted with the titles of such works in their current form. Now, it is my conviction that the French and German bibliographers are right in entering such works under the chief word of the title ('Jahrbuch,' 'Zeitschrift,' 'Annales,' etc.); while the further arrangement of all works with similar names is regulated by the further indications contained in the title. In the same way, the works of different individual authors upon the same subject appear in different places in the alphabetical catalogues, according as the author is called White or Black, and so on; and authors of the same names are further arranged under their forenames and designations, without any regard to coherency of subject. And it is, of course, further desirable, in the case of names of well-known editors of periodical publications or collective works, such as J. C. Poggendorf, Benj. Silliman, Aug. Pauly, and so on, to supply references under their names. Such a principle seems to me to be anything rather than scholastic, in fact, to be theoretically correct, and at the same time pre-eminently practical. But at the British Museum periodical works are not catalogued according to their titles, but are collected in 38 volumes, under the catchword 'Periodical publications,' and therefore under a factitious subject catchword. Within this, again, they are arranged from another subject point of view—the name of the place of publication. A very happily chosen principle! Who amongst my English colleagues—to say nothing of the simple users of the reading-room—would undertake to name with certainty the place of publication of even the smallest fraction of all the periodical literature of the past and present? Who can tell straight off that the *Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache*, the organ of Lepsius in Berlin, is published at Leipzig; or that the

*Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, formerly the organ of the philologists of Bonn, appears at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine? There can be no doubt that the 38 volumes of periodical publications are *only* of use by means of the 12 index volumes. Can that, however, be called a safe guide which only by a circuitous route leads the reader to his destination—i.e. the knowledge of the press-mark, and which itself to a certain extent requires the index as a guide? It was an error, which I regret, when I said that the periodical literature in the main catalogue is not entered under the distinguishing names. According to Mr. Stevens this is the case. At all events, the reader only finds from these entries that the periodical he is seeking is in the library, while further particulars, and particularly the press-mark, must be sought elsewhere.

"Another question, upon which I did not touch at all, has reference to what Mr. Stevens says in Note 3. When in a catalogue the titles are not only arranged alphabetically under authors' names, etc., but, in addition, fully or partially indicated under one or several subject headings, as is the case with several very recent American bibliographies, this is, so to speak, a work of supererogation on the part of the alphabetical catalogue. With regard to the subject headings selected, such a catalogue offered what we expect from a systematic catalogue. But these portions of the alphabetical catalogue become superfluous as soon as the library possesses a good classed catalogue of its contents. I do not, therefore, wish in the slightest degree to depreciate the triumph which the Museum catalogue has won by its 'Caesar' and 'Frederick' collections, or others of its articles; but nevertheless I maintain that the Museum could have brought together the same and a still greater collection of works upon these subjects from a good systematic catalogue; and besides this, any one who is occupied with Frederick, for example, would find in immediate connection with the literature about him also the literature of the immediately preceding and succeeding age, of Prussian history generally, and so on."

A vigorous discussion followed the reading of the letter. Dr. Seligmann, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Tedder, Mr. Douthwaite, and Mr. Overall defended Professor Dziatzko; Mr. Welch, and Mr. Brace favored the resolution. It was pointed out that the article was highly laudatory of the Museum in regard to many points, and the right to criticise even the Museum was asserted. Finally Mr. Stevens said that, although he by no means backed down from the chief statements in his speech, and, after hearing the Professor's reply and explanations, found nothing, or very little, to modify, he was ready, in deference to the feelings of some of his colleagues to withdraw his resolution. At the same time he thought that, as an unfortunate impression had been produced by taking out only the critical portions of the paper, it was very desirable that the article should be published as a whole.



# TWENTY-FIVE PLUS TEN VERSUS THIRTY-FIVE OR TEN.

BY J. SCHWARTZ.

BOTH Mr. Dui and Mr. Cutter justly lay great stress on the mnemonic features in their systems. Mr. Dui prefers his scheme to that of Mr. Perkins, because the latter lacks this aid to the memory, and Mr. Cutter argues that his scheme is better than Dui's, because his application of mnemonics is so much greater. But even Mr. Cutter's scheme is only partial in carrying out this device, and like Mr. Dui's is mainly restricted to countries and *form* distinctions. There is, therefore, a mixture of two systems, the mnemonic and the logical.

Mr. Cutter justly objects to Mr. Dui's system that he weakens the effect of his device by the protean and chameleon-like character of his ten figures. Each one means so many different things that one is uncertain what it means in any particular case. For instance his figure 4 means *mnemonically*, Europe, Egypt, Essays, France, Bolivia, and East India, besides many other things where the scheme does not claim to be mnemonic. Mr. Dui's ten figures are in the position of a dramatic troupe of ten artists attempting to represent a play with fifty characters, where each actor would have to assume several parts, and *play them all at the same time*. While Mr. Cutter avoids this inconsistency to some extent, his scheme is open to the same objection in a lesser degree. His ten figures are not only used for form distinctions but for countries as well, and his twenty-five letters mean one thing when applied to countries in the eastern hemisphere, and an entirely different thing when applied to the western hemisphere. Each of his 25 letters, therefore, does double duty, while his ten figures are used to produce three distinct mnemonic effects. The difference between Mr. Cutter and Mr. Dui is, then, that the one has a larger stock company than the other and does not need to work his people to death, but when he has to represent a piece with seventy characters, his thirty-five artists have to do a little "lightning-change" business all the same.

There is another difficulty, and a radical one, in both schemes. The association of figures and letters with certain forms and countries is purely arbitrary. There is no reason why India should be 1 in Dui's scheme and 5 in Cutter's, rather than any other number. In Mr. Cutter's example he gives four instances where the letter chosen to represent a country is the initial of its name. Here we have something tangible that the memory can connect and associate with the thing it represents, and, if the idea had been carried out in detail instead of being used as an exception, we should have had a consistent and thorough application of mnemonics instead of a partial and arbitrary one. If an alphabetical arrangement of the classes and subclasses had been adopted, Mr. Dui's ten figures would have been associated with certain groups of let-

ters, and Mr. Cutter's letters would have represented the initials of their subjects. Mr. Cutter seems to acknowledge the value of the principle, as four of his seven examples illustrating his scheme are arranged in this way. There is no system of mnemonics that begins to compare in efficiency with an alphabetical arrangement, and moreover there is none that is so universally understood and applied. The arrangement of dictionaries, catalogues, and the order of the individual books in Mr. Cutter's own scheme, are all based on this principle.

In my improved "combined" and mnemonic system, shortly to be published in the *Library Journal*, I use the 25 letters and ten figures, not interchangeably, as in Mr. Cutter's plan, but each for a specific purpose; the 25 letters being used to designate the initials of the general classes, and the ten figures being devoted to the subclasses. The subclasses are not only arranged alphabetically, but *alphabetico-numerically*; that is, each number is used for, and associated with, a particular group of letters. Thus subjects beginning with letters A and B are always numbered 1. No. 2 represents Br to C, 3 is for D to F, 4 for G and H, 5 for I to L, 6 for M and N, 7 for O to R, 8 for S, and 9 for U to Z. This scheme is learned in five minutes, and is easily retained in the memory, as the five vowels have the odd numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. The whole scheme of classes and alphabetical numbers is based on it, so that when once learned, it acts as a key to not only the classes but the authors as well. The scheme is consistently applied throughout the whole system, which is therefore mnemonic in every detail, and not merely in "countries" and "forms," and the mnemonic numbers always mean the same thing everywhere.

It may be objected to my alphabetical arrangement of classes that it lacks "naturalness." But what is the "natural" order of the classes? In the three schemes of Dui, Cutter, and Perkins, the order is different in each, and yet all three are logical. Who is to decide? No doubt each seems more natural than any other to its author, and I am happy to agree with Mr. Dui when he says: "It is a mere waste of time to attempt any scheme that will be philosophically satisfactory to more than the maker. The practical thing is to put every book on the same subject in the same place, and to be able to find it with speedy certainty when wanted." But how is any one but the maker to find a book (without knowing its number) with "speedy certainty," in a logically arranged scheme unless he has learned it in all its details? As the order of the classes must be purely arbitrary to an outsider, it will require some time before this speed is attained by the assistants. In an alphabetically arranged system, however, there is very little to learn. The order of the divisions must be as "natural" to the library staff as to the deviser of the plan, since the succession of topics is conditioned by *their names* and not by some metaphysical or logical

theory in the mind of the classifier. There is, of course, one element of uncertainty in the choice between synonymous terms for the same subject, but this is a difficulty in the nature of things, and exists in all alphabetically arranged works. It is not found to be a serious obstacle in using dictionary catalogues, and in the Alphabetic-Classified catalogues of Harvard, Congress, Brooklyn, and N. Y. Apprentices' Libraries, the evil is reduced to a minimum. As my system of classifying on the shelves is exactly analogous to that of the Harvard catalogue, and as pains have been taken to select, as far as possible, only those words that are most generally associated with certain subjects, the element of uncertainty arising from this cause must be almost inappreciable in amount. With this qualification, the method of mnemonics I have outlined, will be found immeasurably superior to any arbitrary system; and I venture to assert, in the words of Mr. Dui, that "with such a scheme based on utility rather than theory, I should be willing to risk survival against the most learned productions of the philosophers."

#### HELPS FOR READERS AND LIBRARIANS.

THE true doctrine with regard to intelligent methods of reading, on the part of the users of public libraries, is stated in the following sentence from Mr. Winsor's "Reader's hand-book of the American revolution," published in 1879: "I believe it to be the duty of a public librarian to induce reading and gently to guide it as far as he can." That reading can be thus "induced," and that it can be "guided" into channels of intelligent research, is, doubtless, the experience of every librarian. Nor is the application of this remark limited to the libraries for special students, like college libraries. On the contrary, each of the hundreds of "public libraries," with which our country is beginning to be dotted, may be made a centre for setting in operation and developing these methods. Nothing could be better for the librarian himself than to be obliged to meet this kind of a demand upon him; and, certainly, nothing more gratifying to him than to find this demand existing among his readers. But it has, doubtless, been the case—particularly in communities remote from the chief centres of information—that such aid has sometimes been given at great disadvantage. A real desideratum, therefore, is a class of publications intended to facilitate this assistance. There is not space to enumerate here the various publications of this nature which have been published within a few years. Three of the most valuable of these helps have appeared in the single department of history, and it is because each represents a principle of decided utility, while not identical in plan, that we think it may be well to glance briefly at each of the three. The first of these in order of publication, was Mr. Winsor's "Reader's hand-

book of the American revolution;" next is Gardiner and Mullinger's "Introduction to the study of English history," published last year; and lastly, Prof. C. K. Adams's "Manual of historical literature," published only a few weeks ago.

Mr. Adams's scope, the most comprehensive of all, includes "the most important histories in English, French, and German," and requires for its purpose a book of 665 pages. His method of arrangement is to divide the work into chapters, assigning a separate country or topic to each. But under any one of these chapter headings, he gives the general and special histories separately, using in the one case an alphabetical, and in the other a chronological order. Still further, his plan is to give a succession of transcriptions from the title-pages of the various works, including the title, author's name, and imprint, after which follows his critical comment on the work.

Mr. Mullinger's work, while in itself entirely bibliographical, forms a part of the longer work whose title we have already given; and while Mr. Gardiner aims to present the general principles of historical investigation, Mr. Mullinger follows these up with citations of the authorities. His scope, more limited than that of Mr. Adams, is simply English history. Like him, he assigns a chapter to each epoch; but in these separate chapters he first cites the original sources of information, afterward coming down to the books which have been written later, and have made use of this material. Unlike him, he arranges his work not in the form of titles successively enumerated, but of paragraphs of running comment on the works alluded to. In most instances, however, he gives the full title in a foot-note.

Mr. Winsor's scope is still more limited, confining himself, as the title indicates, to the American revolution. Yet, on many accounts, it is one of the most serviceable for study, for its method as well as its matter. While he does not divide his work into chapters, he so arranges his material under topics, following always a chronological order, that everything is easily accessible. Mr. Mullinger does not, except in rare instances, refer to periodical articles, essays, etc. Mr. Adams does this to a certain extent, in his "Suggestions," printed separately at the end of each chapter. Mr. Winsor, however, makes his topic itself the unit of arrangement, and about this he groups every species of material that in any way illustrates it, whether book, pamphlet, essay, periodical article, government report, poem, drama, or work of fiction. This method has great advantages for the reader or student whose interest in the topic has been awakened.

Apart, however, from these details of arrangement, there are certain limitations in the plan these books propose, as indicated by their prefaces. Mr. Adams, for instance, does not aim "to give an exhaustive bibliography of the historical literature of any of the nations." Mr. Mullinger says: "The list of authorities

is not exhaustive—still less is it designed to represent the bibliography of our historical literature." And Mr. Winsor says: "Complete guidance to all details would have been possible by much more extensive subdivision. I could hardly have named more of the smaller general histories and other books but slightly connected with the subject, except by swelling the volume without proportionate gain." These explanations will serve to show the difference in purpose between such a work as these and a special bibliography, such as Sabin's "Dictionary of books relating to America." The latter aims at completeness for the sake of completeness; the former is as complete as it serves its purpose to be.

No less interesting is the question, For whose benefit are these helps intended? Mr. Adams says that it has been his "aim to provide a book such as would have been of most service to me when, as a university student, I was reaching out in various directions for help in carrying on my historical studies." But his book is so constructed as to be of service not only to university students but to readers generally. In a similar way, Mr. Mullinger's work is adapted to the use of any intelligent reader. But Mr. Winsor, in his preface, has most clearly indicated the true relation of such aid to the mass of readers, who approach it with such varied wants and such various degrees of familiarity with the subject. "The special student," he says, "will, however, find here his starting-point. The ordinary reader can survey the field and follow as many paths as he likes." This principle, moreover, applies not only to these aids in the department of historical reading, but to those which include other topics of investigation; such as the special reference lists which have appeared in the columns of the *Library Journal* and are now published separately.\* It by no means follows that because certain authorities are included in the list, every reader is to read all. On the contrary (to quote Mr. Adams's language), they are cited in order "to enable the student and reader to judge of their peculiarities, and of their desirableness, as well as of their general merits."

Should any librarian find that in his own community the very obvious and superficial phenomenon of fiction-reading is obscuring the true capabilities for usefulness of a public library, he cannot, perhaps, do better than to vindicate its claims to public support and appreciation by developing just such lines of intelligent study and research as the "helps" above mentioned are designed to facilitate.

\* The reader will also readily recall in this connection those library catalogues which, like that of the Brooklyn Library, are everywhere serviceable as references to the literature of a topic. These and others are pointed out in detail in Mr. Leypoldt's chapter on "Bibliographical aids," prefixed to Part 2 of "The American catalogue" (p. v-xx); also, in the paper on "Library aids," by Mr. S. S. Green, pub. in 1881, in the Report of the Washington Convention (*Lib. Jour.*, 6: 104-11), and reprinted by the U. S. Bureau of Education.

## A PLEA FOR NOVELS.

*From the Boston Journal.*

"WHEN a librarian has shut out from his shelves books that are morally contaminating, and when he is doing all that he can to guide the users of books, and especially the young, to books just a little better than those which they might seek for themselves, and then to others just a little better than these, he has a right to a clear conscience. But those who declaim against novels as novels, and who talk indiscriminatingly of all novel-reading as if it were of necessity an intellectual or moral vice, should remember that there are a great many tired people in the world, a great many people whose lives are not very bright nor whose horizons very extended, a great many people with leisure too limited to allow of the cultivation of a fine and accurate taste, to whom the reading of a bright book of fiction, which doesn't tax their energies at all, is like a draught of cool water to a thirsty man. It takes the tangles out of their brains, lightens the load of care, rests them, and puts a little play of fancy into lives that are pretty well crowded with hard facts. As to the abuses of novel-reading among the young—and it is the young who are large consumers of novels—there rests a heavier weight of responsibility upon the parents than many of them realize. A parent who takes a little pains to see what his boy or girl is reading, and who gives his children some sympathetic guidance to good books, will do much to nourish their intellects and strengthen their characters."

## A CHURCH LIBRARY.

*Jay Cliffe, in the Christian Union.*

"NOT a Sunday-school library; not a library of religious reading; but a public library of general literature, selected and controlled by the church. This is what we have. It was started last autumn, and the following is the way in which it came about.

"A public library had long been desired, and one or two feeble efforts had been made to secure one. But the man chiefly interested had moved away, while the books, being kept in a store, had not been cared for properly, and were soon scattered and lost. The young people were thus left to read whatever came in their way, good, bad, and indifferent, their parents frequently not knowing enough about books to choose for them. The minister had recognized the importance of an effort to provide suitable reading. A sermon was therefore preached; an offer of books from the minister's library was made; the church was asked to assume the responsibility of the undertaking, and it did so. A library committee was appointed, of which the pastor was always to be chairman; a portion of the lecture-room was partitioned off and lined with shelves, the labor and materials being given by members of the church; a fee of a dollar a year was de-



manded for the use of the books, and the parish was canvassed for subscriptions. The result was that we started with a library of three hundred and thirty volumes of choice books.

"The enterprise has been in operation now for about five months, and has thus far been a complete success. One of our young ladies freely gives her services as librarian. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening, and also at the close of the Thursday evening prayer-meeting. We expect soon to add \$75 worth of new books to our collection, and hope to increase the number by a similar amount each half year. Thus, in the course of a few years, we hope to have a library that will meet all the ordinary wants of a village of 1000 inhabitants. From forty to fifty volumes are drawn each week, and the interest manifested by the community in the enterprise is very encouraging. The matter would seem too small to be worth mentioning, were it not that it may furnish a useful hint to some country pastor who wonders how he can provide good reading for his young people.

"The valuable feature of this plan is that the church controls the selection of the books. The bane of our public libraries is that so many worthless, or worse than worthless, books get into them. Witness the recent revelations with regard to the Boston Public Library. It would seem to be a most appropriate part of the work of a church to provide suitable reading for the community."

#### WONDERS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*From the Nation.*

"MORE than a dozen years ago we called the attention of our readers to a very remarkable auctioneer's catalogue, in which we had found not merely many works of well-known authors with which they had never been credited by the most searching and comprehensive bibliographers, but a number of positively new authors previously unknown to Fame and, indeed, we venture to say, to Obscurity. Since that day we have been anxiously, but in vain, looking for another catalogue capable of throwing such a new light upon English, French, and German literary history. Occasionally our hopes have been raised for a moment by a strikingly novel title or name, but only to be disappointed. At last a worthy successor has appeared. At present we have but a specimen of his powers, some two dozen titles, but it is an exceedingly promising specimen, and we have the liveliest expectation of his future work. Of the new authors discovered (the word is more appropriate here than when Messrs. Lippincott say they 'discovered Ouida') we may mention 'M. De'; 'L'Abbe Roche Tiltre'; another Abbé, 'M. L. Abbi de Balleegurall' (his ancestors must surely have come from Ireland with the foighting Onety-oneth); the Fathers of the Church, 'Juton Martyn, Turtullum, and others'; 'M. Thomasi' (who writes on 'Les Mœurs et les Esprit de Fanues'); De la Bru-

gers, whose 'Maxims et Reflexion Mosules' treat of a subject not touched upon, so far as we know, by any other writer; an author whose name positively would make the hearer's mouth water, 'Sans le Compte de Moranges,' and another almost as appetizing, 'Eugene Labunne'; and finally, 'Tiryante Tasso,' who, the auctioneers obligingly remark, writes 'in Italian' (one would not have thought it from the title, 'La Gerusalemme Liberata,' though, to be sure, it may be in some dialect that has escaped the researches of philologists). In what language, by the way, can 'L'ami des Infants' be written, 'par M. Berguin,' who is also credited with 'L'ami de l'Adolences'? Perhaps in the same as the 'Monusserit Venu de St. Helene,' or the 'Fragmenti San l'Inde,' or the 'Elat des Cours de l'Europe,' or the 'Manuscrit de mil Herit cent Tuntorze. Contenant l'Histoire des Six Demiers mois dn Regne de Napoleon pet le Brown Fain.' We shall look forward with great interest to the future issues of this firm, which are 'calculated,' as a prospectus might say, 'to render a true service to the cause of literary science, and to push the knowledge of books far beyond the limits hitherto observed by the plodding cataloguer, into the realms of the Unexpected and the Inexplicable.'"  
C: A. C.

Moved by this T. B. sends to the *Nation* from Rochester the following: "The 'Catalogue of the Indiana State Library for the year 1859,' has long been my wonder and admiration. So far is it from attempting the complexity of the *catalogue raisonné*, that its rigorous alphabeticism sets down 'A Manchester Strike' between 'Agriculture' and 'American.' It invites us to such *lours de force* as the 'Autobiography of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, by Halliwell,' and the 'Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, by Bart.' 'Bank's History of the Popes' appears under the letter B. Strong in the historical department, it offers a choice between the 'Life of John Tyler, by Harper & Brothers,' 'Memoirs of Moses Henderson, by Jewish Philosophers,' 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Viscount Castlereach, by the Marquis of Londonderry,' and 'Memoirs of Benvenuto, by Gellini.' In fiction, you may find 'Tales of my Lanlord by Cleishbotham,' and 'The Pilot, by the Auditor of the Pioneers;' while, if your passion for plural authorship is otherwise unappeasable—if Beaumont and Fletcher or Erckmann-Chatrian seem to you too feeble a combination of talents—you may well be captivated by the title 'Small Arms, by the United States Army.'

"The State of Indiana has undoubtedly learned a good many things since 1859; but whoever its present librarian may be, it is hardly probable that his highest flight in bibliography has surpassed the catalogue from which I have quoted."

A TEMPERANCE library, free to all, has been opened at Westminster (England) with about 500 volumes and pamphlets.

## Notes and Queries.

[We give space to the following note because although its subject is not strictly bibliothecal it is of interest to many men who work in libraries, including, many librarians.—Ed.]

I HAVE given considerable attention to Index rerum and Note-books, and the result of my experience and investigation is that the old plan of Locke, with such modifications as I will presently specify, is as good, if not better, than any plan that has yet been suggested, and if kept in the right way will give more comfort and satisfaction than any system of envelopes, drawers, or cards.

The principal objection I have to keeping indexes on loose slips or cards is that the matter is liable to get lost. Moreover, loose memoranda are much less easily consulted than a bound book—provided that the book is so arranged that any memorandum in it can be instantly referred to. I think this can be accomplished by the following method:

Provide yourself with as many blank books of (say) 500 pp. each, as there are subjects upon which you are making collections. For general purposes, where there is no exclusive speciality for investigation, three vols. would be sufficient, one for History, one for Literature, and one for Science.

Let the first 25 pp. of each be set apart as an index. Each page of the index to be divided into two equal parts by a line ruled down the centre, and subdivided into six equal parts by two lines ruled across the page and cutting the centre line at right angles. These six divisions to be lettered a, e, i, o, u, y. The first subject to be noted is entered on the first blank page (after the Index) and its name entered under its initial and first vowel, thus "Egyptian mythology p. 26" under EY. I would make the headings as special as possible, so that each separate subject would have its own page or pages. Assuming that each page has its own subject, there would be ample room in the INDEX; for a page of 30 lines would have room for 60 entries in each letter, and consequently 1500 for the whole alphabet; as there are only 500 pages in the book, the space for the index ought to be large enough. When a volume is filled, begin another and call it volume 2. Repeat the index of course.

Where there are a number of such books in use, I would designate each by the initial of its subject, and I would have another volume devoted especially to the purpose of affording a ready key to any special entry; the precise book in which it has been made (or the precise place under any head) sometimes escaping one's memory. This index would serve the same purpose as an author and title catalogue does for a subject or classed catalogue.

I would arrange the key as follows: Take the first two facing pages and divide each into twelve equal parts, and each part into six lines. Letter each part with one of the 25 letters, put

ting X with Z and I with J. The six lines in each to be lettered a, e, i, o, u, y. Then on the first blank page enter the first reference, which is, we will suppose, on *Catalogues*. Under CA in the index we write 4. Page 4 is understood to be used for all subjects beginning with C of which A is the first vowel. I would reserve 10 lines for each subject, and confine the entries under each to one line, say somewhat in this style:

*Catalogues*. Mr. Abbot's plan of Harvard College Catalogue..... B184  
— Mr. Cutter's objections to classed catalogues..... B482  
— Mr. Schwartz's method of harmonizing the dictionary and classed C..... B352  
— Mr. Noyes's explanation of his alphabetico-classed C..... B394  
— Schrettinger's system of "Real Katalog" B274  
(continued on page 84.)

*Categories*. Bain's criticism of Aristotle's. F310  
— Kant's system..... F416  
— J. S. Mill's categories..... F317  
— Trendelenburg's examination of Aristotle's..... F329  
(continued on page 92.)

With a page (or pages) for each special subject and a condensed index (or ledger account) to each special head, it seems to me that one would have a ready command of the knowledge gathered.

Yours very truly

J. SCHWARTZ.

P. S. Each volume would have its special index, which would refer one to its contents at once, but where one was not sure of the volume in which the information sought is contained, or where one wanted a summary of all the notes on any special subject, the general index would be found necessary and even indispensable.

## Library Economy and History.

THE ASTOR STUMBLING-BLOCK. (In *Critic*, April 22.) 12 cm.

"The Astor Library is a failure. . . . We should have been grateful to the Messrs. Astor for letting the monument they have built themselves take its present form, were it not that the shadow they have given us stands in the way of our ever getting the substantial thing. While the so-called Astor Library continues to exist and to grow in superficial area and the number of its hoarded volumes, the State will not give us what we need. The legislator at Albany will point to the ponderous and drowsy building in Lafayette Place, and say: 'Here is a library on which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent. It is so many feet long, so many wide, so many high. It contains so many thousand bound volumes, and so many pamphlets and manuscripts. It is open daily (except Sundays); and it is guarded by a liveried janitor, who checks your umbrella in the reverberant hallway, and chases the noisy small boy from the door.' All which is indis-

putably true. But what we want is not a spacious building and a liveried janitor, but a library that contains the best new books; that is provided with an adequate corps of clerks and messengers; that is open daily, *including* Sundays; that remains open longer, if anything, on Saturday than on the other days of the week; that does not close earlier in the summer than in the winter months—a library, in short, such as the Astor might have been, had it not fallen into the hands of directors who lack even the vaguest notion of what a library should be. Let the Astor be what it was designed to be (if its founder's sole object was *not* to build a family monument), or let it stand out of the way."

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOC. Dedication of the new building and hall, Dec. 3, 1878. Camb., 1881. 39 + 18 p. sq. O.

The last paging is for the 6th annual report, by J. R. Chadwick, M.D., Librarian, by which it appears that the library has 4531 v. of periodicals, 532 of encyclopædias, 639 on vital statistics, and 4391 other books, 2266 in the duplicate library for circulation, and receives as issued 286 periodicals.

*Abstracts of and extracts from reports.*

*Doncaster Borough Free Library.* The townspeople take an increasing interest in the library and newsroom. The proportion of works of fiction issued is not quite so great as in former years, and is not above the average of other towns; "when it is remembered that Doncaster is a town not furnished with many varied and innocent means of recreation for its people generally, the proportion of works of fiction read is not alarming."

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* The report contains a history of the library. In three years 130,799 v. have been circulated, 17 v. worn out, 1 v. lost by a borrower who promises to replace it, and 1 v. lost outright. "An arrangement has been made with the local papers by which weekly lists of the accessions have been placed before the people."

*Newton (Mass.) P. L.* The report for 1881 discusses the immoral fiction question at some length.

*Portland (Me.) P. L.* Hopes for some connection between the library and the public schools. Recommends "that all such books as those of Southworth, Fleming, Hentz, etc., and among the juvenile, those of W. T. Adams, Alger, and some others, be withdrawn from circulation, and, instead of these, that the demand for the better grade of fiction be more nearly supplied."

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* "It has never been the aim of the library to develop undue, excessive, or hasty reading. In some libraries a reader may on the same day return a book charged to him and take out another, or may have several books charged to his name. In this library he is limited to one. Pupils in the public schools have been carefully advised on

the subject of excessive reading, and assured that 'one book thoroughly digested is better than twenty hurried through and then as quickly forgotten.' Now these considerations, while they undoubtedly explain in part why the circulation is no higher, do not point to a condition of things which is undesirable. So far from doing that, they are fully in harmony with the settled policy of the library,—a policy deliberately chosen, and abundantly justified. The library is not established for the sake of a high circulation, apart from any good results. It is established for the wise and effective circulation of the books. The carelessness and wilfulness of a few are capable of causing great inconvenience to the others. The time and labor which are laid under contribution in a library, in verifying the sometimes fraudulently entered residences; in obtaining the book taken out by some person who has perhaps in the mean time changed his residence three or four times; in erasing foolish writing scribbled on the pages of books, and ascertaining who has done it; in sending to the bookbinder a book which, but for some reader's inexcusable treatment of it, would still be in circulation;\* and in correcting other errors of heedless readers, would suffice to do very much more in the way of needed assistance than can now be done. To mention only one of these kinds of assistance, it would be possible to put in practice here the admirable plan pursued at the Boston Public Library for the past two years, of giving special time to consulting with readers on their special lines of research. A reader going into the Boston Public Library will notice in the Lower Hall, at the extreme left, an attendant whose entire duty it is to attend to this; to show readers how to use the catalogue; to give suggestions and assistance in case of doubt as to which is the book wanted; to recommend suitable books and lines of reading; to advise with parents as to the reading of their children, and with teachers as to supplementary reading for pupils; to take advantage, in short, of the hundreds of opportunities which offer for making the reading more effective. To stand by this attendant for a half-hour and observe the questions and answers, would soon convince any one of the practical importance of such work."

*Toledo P. L.* The leading popular magazines have been placed in binders monthly for circulation as books, and have been largely taken out.

\* "It is greatly to be regretted that so many children should apparently never have learned the right use of books, externally, to say nothing of their contents. Volumes have been returned to this library which have evidently been left lying face downward and were thus nearly torn apart, which have been used as stands for oil lamps, which have been stained with various kinds of food, which have been dropped in the snow or mud, and which have been used as scribbling paper sometimes for uncalled for expressions of the reader's opinion, and sometimes for the performance of arithmetical calculations. It certainly would be worth some attention on the part of parents to see that their children do not grow up to adult age with so primitive a conception of the utility of literature."

## Bibliography.

### A. Catalogs and cataloging.

BOSTON P. L. Bulletin. [Boston] March, 1882. pp. 61-124. 1. O.

As thick as many library catalogues. Contains: Additions, Copyright, Ireland and the Land question, Civil service, Parliamentary sessional papers, 1880, Notes.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue: Supplement, 1873-81. Brookline, 1881. [5]+531 p. O.

By Miss M. A. Bean. Contains the titles of over 10,000 v., the total no. of v. in the library being over 26,000.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. The Library of Cornell University. Vol. 1, no. 1. Ithaca, Jan. 1882. 43 p. Q.

Contains Notes; Additions, Jan.-Aug. 1881; Lists of works on architecture; Petrarch bibliographies.

LEEDS P. L. Catalogue of section N; Poetry and Dramatic literature. Leeds, Jan., 1881 [1882]. 4+58 p. S. 3d.

FULL NAME.—Mrs. Katharine Blanche Guthrie ("Life in Western India" and "Through Russia").

### B. Bibliography.

[BARTLETT, J.] Catalogue of books on angling, incl. ichthyology, pisciculture, fisheries, and fishing laws; from the library of a practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the art of angling. Camb., 1882. [2]+77 p. O. A richly printed catalogue of a remarkable collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE nationale; dict. des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications 1830-80. Livr. 1, 2: [A-Cap]. Brux., Weissenbruch, 1882. 192 p. 8°. 3 fr. a no. In form resembles Lorenz.

BIXBY, J. T. The study of the non-Christian religions. (In *Unitarian Review*, Feb., 1882, p. 126-49.)

Takes occasion, at p. 132-33, 137-39, 141-42, 144, 146, to point out in a very convenient manner the works in which this study may be pursued. W: E. F.

CALCUTIENSIS, ps. Books published and sold. on London Bridge. (In *Notes and q.*, 6 s., 5: 221-224.)

FARRAR, C. S. History of sculpture, painting, and architecture. Chicago, 1881.

Consists entirely of topical references to works under the various divisions of the subject. W: E. F.

GEMEINNÜTZIGE VEREIN, Dresden. Musterkatalog für Volksbibliotheken; Bücher welche für Volksbibliotheken zu empfehlen sind. Lpz. u. Berl. 1882. 4+52 p. 8°. 1 m. 10 classes, 1085 nos., about 5000 v. A sort of "A. L. A. catalog" (tho without notes); *per eam* qui ante nos. Juveniles are markt with a \*.

HANDBUCH der musikalischen Literatur. 8. Bd., 1874-79. Lpz., Hofmeister, 1882. Tr.

NAUROY, C. Bibliographie des plaquettes romantiques. Paris, Charavay frères, 1882. 124 p. 16°, 6 m. (Only 260 copies.)

In 1881 the 1st ed. of "Notre-Dame de Paris" brought 1700 fr. at auction. The bibliography mentions the works of 27 romanticists, among whom of course Victor Hugo holds a first place.

PICARD, E., and LARCIER, F. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge depuis 1814. Livr. 1. Brux., 1881. 300 p. 8°. 6 m.

ROSSETTI, F., and CANTONI, G. Bibliografia italiana di elettricità e magnetismo. Padova, tip. Sachetto, 1881. 117 p. 4°.

SYMONS, G. J. Catalogue of works upon lightning conductors, lightning, and the effects of lightning. (In *LIGHTNING ROD CONFERENCE*. Report, 1882, 8°.)

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Via solitaria*, recently published in the *Independent* as by Longfellow, has been claimed by Dr. O. M. Conover of Madison, Wis., who writes to the *Milwaukee Republican* that the verses were printed in the *Independent*, over his initial, either in June or July of 1863, and copied into *Littell's Living Age* for Oct. 10, 1863.

*Will of a certain northern vicar*, 2d ed., London, 1765, 4°, is by Rev. W. Cooper, rector of Kirkby Wiske. — E: Hailstone in *Notes and q.*, 6 s., 5: 239.

THE article on Westcott and Hort's textual theory in *March Quarterly review* is believed to be by Dean Burgon, in continuation of his two former articles upon New Testament revision; that on Jonathan Swift is said to be by Mr. Churton Collins; and the review of the 3d and 4th volumes of Lecky's 'History of England in the 18th century' is rumoured to come from Mr. Abraham Hayward.

*Matthew Browne*. "W. B. Rands, who wrote under the names of 'Matthew Browne' and 'Henry Holbeach,' and who was a frequent contributor to *London Contemporary rev.*, is dead."

*Nomentino*, ps. of J: McCosh, M.D., in *Nuova Italia*, a poem, London, Longmans, 1872, D. Vol. 2 was published in 1875 under the author's real name.

## Library Purchase-List.

ABBOTT, Edwin A. Onesimus: memoirs of a disciple of St. Paul; by the author of "Philochristus." Bost., Roberts Bros. S. \$1.50.

"As a vivid and trustworthy picture of the life and modes of thought that prevailed in Apostolic times, it is to be commended to a wide reading. As a résumé of the doctrinal views of that age, it demands a cautious and critical reading. It is, as a whole, a fitting sequel to *Philochristus*, and deserves to take its place by the side of that volume as one of the most scholarly of the books written of late years to bring before us in a lifelike manner the scenes of Biblical times."—*Examiner*.

ARNOLD, Matthew. Irish essays and others. N. Y., Macmillan. 12". \$1.75.

"The Irish papers show the strongest work in the volume, and the style is the most characteristic, although there are few passages in which he rises to his highest level. Among controversialists who have discussed all the recent phases of the interminable Irish question there will be a suspicion that he is, in truth, as he half confesses in his preface, not on his own ground, and, consequently, 'in peculiar danger of talking at random.' But his lucidity of style, the graces of his literary manner, and his virility of thought will commend these new essays to his own circle of admirers in America if not in England."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"The other essays in the book are on English civilization, on the future of liberalism, on classical literature and education, and the French play in London, on copyright and the prefaces published to the author's poems in 1853 and 1854."

BAGENAL, Philip H. The American Irish and their influence on Irish politics. *Author's ed.* Bost., Roberts Bros. S. \$1.

"After an introductory chapter, which does full honor to the services of the Irish patriots during the revolutionary war, the author considers Irish immigration, the influence of the Irish on American politics, their relation to the present agitation in Ireland, and finally traces the history of the revolutionary movement to its culmination in the Land League. Mr. Bagenal's studies of the condition of the Irish in our great cities and as colonized in the West are full of interest, although he has the natural prejudices of the European and makes a number of assertions that the American-Irish will receive with small favor."—*Boston Traveller*.

BALLOU, Maturin M., comp. Notable thoughts about women: a literary mosaic. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.50.

"Contains 3471 quotations from over 600 authors—including the best writers of all countries and times—who have said witty or appreciative things about women. Index of authors and subjects."

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BJÖRNSSON, Björnsterne. The fisher maiden; tr. from the Norse by Rasmus B. Anderson. *Author's ed.* Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.

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DAVIDS, T. W. Rhys. Lectures on the origin and growth of religion, as illustrated by some points in the history of Indian Buddhism. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. 8°. (Hibbert lectures, 1881.) \$2.50.

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"A bright novel of English people living in the south of France. . . . Full of pleasant conversation and scenes from French domestic life."—*Publishers' weekly.*

JEBB, R. C. [Richard] Bentley. N. Y., Harper. D. (Eng. men of letters.) 75 c.

"This charming little volume reveals capacities which will probably surprise even Professor Jebb's most enthusiastic admirers. . . . Into the necessarily dry details of classical criticism which have to be treated by one who would illustrate the work of Bentley's life, Professor Jebb has cleverly contrived to infuse a surprising amount of attractiveness, due partly to judicious selection, partly to conspicuous clearness of statement."—*Athenaeum.*

KEARY, C. Francis. Outlines of primitive belief among the Indo-European races. C: Scribner's Sons. 8". \$2.50.

"This book of Mr. Keary's has much of the faults and virtues of his previous one, 'The Dawn of History.' It begins by sketching the mind of the primitive Aryan people

in their infancy, and goes on to show how the mythology of India, of Greece, and of Germany grew up from it. His central conception is the dawn myth, as it is with Müller and Cox, and he gives it the most thorough development that it has yet received. His book is indeed very able, but it is one-sided. He urges his theory too hard."—*Boston Advertiser.*

LALOR, J. J., ed. Cyclopædia of political science, political economy, and of the political history of the United States, by the best American and European writers. In 3 v. V. 1: Abdication-Duty. Chic., Rand, McNally & Co. F. cl., subs., \$6; leath., \$7.50; hf. mor., \$8.50; full mor., \$10.

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LATHROP, G. Parsons. An echo of passion. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. D. \$1.25.

"As its title indicates, such plot as it has turns upon the revival of an earlier love in a husband married to a wife who either is, or is imagined to be, less congenial than the object of affection he has missed. The topic is not an agreeable one, and the story naturally has to contend with the unattractive features which are its incidents. It is treated with a power which will atone to some tastes for its morbid features."—*Boston Gazette.*

LODGE, H. Cabot. Alexander Hamilton. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1882. 64-306 p. S. (American statesmen.) \$1.25.

"A thoroughly appreciative portrait of the man, as well as a clear and concise narrative of the events of his career."—*Boston Gazette.*

MARTIN, F. The statesman's year-book: statistical and historical annual of the states of the civilized world for 1882; 19th annual publication, rev. after official returns. N. Y., Macmillan. 12". \$3.

"Mr. Martin has this year dropped the 'chronicle' of important events occurring during the year. This is the only change in the form or arrangement of the book. On the other hand, he has been able to introduce an unusual amount of fresh statistical matter, particularly in the part relating to Great Britain, the tables having been recast from the reports of the census taken April 4, 1881, bringing them at one bound to years nearer the facts as they exist to-day."

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PHELPS, Austin, D. D. Men and books; or, studies in homiletics: lectures introductory to the theory of preaching. N. Y., C: Scribner's Sons. O. \$2.

"A work in which the young preacher is advised as to his manner of thought, of observation and of reading."—*Boston Gazette.*

"The tokens of familiarity with the noteworthy writers of

the best and the worst periods in literature will delight the readers who care little for the technically professional portions of the book."—*Boston Advertiser*.

**RAU, C:** Articles on anthropological subjects contributed to the annual reports of the Smithsonian Inst. from 1863 to 1877. Wash., D. C., Smithsonian Inst. O. (S. contrib. to knowl., no. 440.) pap.

Contents: An account of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Californian peninsula, as given by Jacob Baegert, tr. and arr. by C. Rau; Agricultural implements of the North American stone period; Artificial shell-deposits in New Jersey; Indian pottery; Drilling in stone without metal; A deposit of agricultural flint implements in southern Illinois; Memoir of C. F. P. von Martins; Ancient aboriginal trade in North America; North American stone implements; Prehistoric antiquities of Hungary, by Prof. F. E. Romey; The stock-in-trade of an aboriginal lapidary; Observations on a gold ornament from a mound in Florida.

**REED, S: Rockwell.** The Vicksburg campaign and the battles about Chattanooga under the command of Gen. U. S. Grant in 1862-3; an historical review. Cin., Rob. Clarke & Co. O. \$1.50.

"Can be unreservedly commended to all students of war history. It is one of the most careful and courageous pieces of historical criticism to which our voluminous military literature has given rise. The iconoclasts will enjoy it, and even the image-worshippers may read it with interest and profit."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

**SHEPHERD, P.** First aid to the injured; rev. and added to, at the request of the First Aid to the Injured Assoc. of N. Y., by Bowditch Morton, M. D. N. Y., Putnam's Sons. sq. T. 50c.

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**UNDERWOOD, Francis H.** James Russell Lowell; a biographical sketch. Osgood. With por. and il. O. \$1.50.

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**VIGNOLI, Tito.** Myth and science: an essay. N. Y., Appleton. D. (International sci. ser.) \$1.50.

Contents: The ideas and sources of myth; Animal sensation and perception; Human sensation and perception; Statement of the problem; The animal and human exercise of the intellect in the perception of things; The intrinsic law of the faculty of apprehension; The historical evolution of myth and science; Of dreams, illusions, normal and abnormal hallucinations, delirium and madness.

"His book is ingenious. . . . His theory of how science gradually differentiated from and conquered myth is extremely well wrought out, and is probably in essentials correct."—*Saturday review*.

**WILSON, Andrew.** Facts and fiction of zoölogy. N. Y., J. Fitzgerald & Co. O. (Humboldt lib.) pap., 15 c.

**YONGE, C: Duke.** The constitutional history of England, from 1760 to 1860. N. Y., Harper, 1882. Q. (Franklin sq. lib.) pap., 25 c. A continuation of Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," which closes with death of George II.

## General Notes.

**BP. COXE** and others have been incorporated as trustees of the Reynolds Library in Rochester, N. Y. One section of the act provides that if the trustees contract any liability beyond the amount of its current net annual income the corporation shall not be liable, but such trustees as voted in favor of contracting such debts shall be personally liable for the excess.

ANOTHER serious attempt has been made to rescue the libraries of Stamboul from the destruction which during many years has thinned the number of the mss. by theft and decay. Salih Effendi, a distinguished member of the Ulema, has been appointed director-general and charged with this task. It has been alleged there are, or ought to be, a million of mss. and books in the libraries, but an account published in the *Athenaeum* some years ago, derived from the *Salnameh* or official almanac, of the numbers in each library, bears out no such total. Salih Effendi has commenced a catalogue or calendar, and has had a preliminary survey of some of the libraries.

A LATE number of the *Parisian* contains the following interesting bit of information: Paris has a library which is in fact a museum of Parisian literary curiosities, and this has just been enriched by a valuable donation. Mr. Turgot has handed over to it his rare collection of revolutionary documents, death warrants signed by Santerre, placards relating to the execution of Louis XVI., a poster of the massacre of September, and songs, almanacs, and calendars of the Revolution. The library of the Hotel Carnavalet is now almost complete in that department of Parisian literature. The other treasures of Mr. Turgot's collection, no less interesting, are also promised to the city of Paris.

"THE free library at Tokio, the capital of Japan, founded in 1873, contained, seven years later, 63,840 volumes of Chinese and Japanese works, 5162 English books, 6547 Dutch, and about 2000 volumes in other European languages. There is a large reading-room, admission is wholly free, and books are sometimes permitted to be borrowed. Another library is said to contain 143,000 volumes, including many ancient books and mss.; an entrance fee of about one halfpenny is charged here. Many of the leading towns throughout the country are also provided with free libraries. Lending libraries of native and Chinese literature have existed in Japan from very early times, but the Government now provides students with foreign books."—*Monthly notes*.

OWING to the unfortunate omission of Mr. Linderfelt's signature at the end of his communication in our last number (p. 60), those eight lines have been attributed to Mr. Dui by some persons on account of the peculiar spelling. This was an entire mistake. Mr. Linderfelt is the only thurogoing, consistent and persevering spelling-reformer in the Library Association. May his tribe increase. C: A. C.

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